

# The Woman's Column.

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No. 17.

## The Woman's Column.

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### A JUVENILE OPINION.

Since ma's got Christian Science, us kids is  
dead in luck—  
No hot old mustard plasters upon our chests  
are stuck;  
She never puts no ginger upon the stove to  
boil,  
Nor doses up us children with that old castor  
oil;  
She just says: "Look here, children, no need  
for you to squall.  
You think your stomach's aching? There's  
no such thing at all."

Since ma's got Christian Science, she doesn't  
use a whip  
To punish us, but simply takes puckers in  
her lip,  
And thinks and thinks right at us, until she  
near goes blind,  
And then she says she's whipped us by  
whipping in her mind.  
That is the absent treatment, but any one  
can see  
That it don't make connections with such a  
boy as me.

But pa—now he is diff'rent. When he's at  
home he'll say:  
"You children best be careful not to be bad  
to-day."  
And you bet we are careful, 'cause pa he  
says that he  
Will give us switchin' science hot from the  
willow tree.  
And, as for absent treatment, why he says,  
with a wink:  
"I'll tend to all the switchin'—ma can stand  
by and think."

—Baltimore American.

### WASHINGTON ANNUAL MEETING.

The Washington State Woman Suffrage  
Association will hold its Annual Meeting  
in Tacoma Sept. 10. A full attendance of  
friends throughout the State is invited.

### BUFFALO WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE

After what seemed a discouraging out-  
look for the National Woman Suffrage  
Conference, to be held in Buffalo, Sept.  
9 and 10, owing to the uncertainty attend-  
ing the movements of many of those asked  
to share the responsibility of presenting  
to our Buffalo friends and their Exposi-  
tion guests an attractive program of prop-  
aganda, we can now report the situation  
entirely changed and prospects bright for  
the finest conference of the season. We  
have availed ourselves of every opportu-  
nity to advertise the Conference and, now  
remember but one step left unattended to,  
—that is, to request the readers of the

COLUMN to write to their friends in Buf-  
falo, and to friends contemplating being  
there during the dates of the Conference,  
Sept. 9 and 10, to be sure to attend the  
same, and bring with them their friends  
to enjoy the excellent program, which,  
though subject to alterations, is in the  
main complete:

The National Headquarters will be at  
the hotel "Kenilworth," corner Elmwood  
Avenue and Anderson Place. Rates, \$3  
a day singly, or \$1.50 a day two in a room;  
meals extra.

For suffragists and their friends prefer-  
ring accommodations in private homes,  
the following addresses have been secured,  
and particulars may be had by applying to  
Mrs. Curt M. Treat, 746 7th Street, Buf-  
falo; Mrs. A. B. Wilson, 102 18th Street;  
Mrs. H. G. Hopkins, 220 Jersey Street;  
Mrs. Lawrence C. Davenport, 292 15th  
Street; Mrs. Wm. Johnson, 296 Fargo  
Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

KATE M. GORDON, Cor. Sec.

### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The regular Annual Session of the Ex-  
ecutive of the National Council of Women  
will be held at Buffalo on Sept. 11, 12, and  
13, 1901. Morning executive sessions and  
open evening meetings will be held on  
each of these dates.

Short afternoon meetings will be ar-  
ranged, thus permitting some hours for  
sight-seeing to those who attend. One  
public session will be held on the Exposi-  
tion Grounds—Sept. 12, 1.30 to 3 P. M.  
National Associations are entitled to two  
delegates, namely: the president (or  
proxy) and one delegate. State or Local  
Councils are entitled to one delegate,  
namely: the president, or proxy. All  
Resolutions to be presented at this An-  
nual Executive must be sent to the re-  
cording secretary at least two weeks be-  
fore the date appointed for the session.  
Each organization is limited to two Reso-  
lutions.

FANNIE HUMPHREYS GAFFNEY, Pres.

ANNA GARLIN SPENCER, Rec. Sec.

KATE WALLER BARRETT, Cor. Sec.

### WOMAN'S DAY AT LILY DALE.

Woman's Day at Lily Dale, which is  
always considered the event of the season,  
was celebrated on Wednesday, Aug. 21.  
The management was fortunate in secur-  
ing for the principal speaker Miss Gail  
Laughlin, of New York City, who is a  
most brilliant young woman lawyer and  
orator. She first became prominently  
known in 1898, when she won for Cornell  
the debate between that University and  
the University of Pennsylvania. Her life  
has been one continual round of victories.  
Judge Finch, dean of the Law School at  
Cornell University, and retired Judge of  
the Appellate Court of New York, says  
she has the best legal mind of any student

in the University; this, combined with  
her natural gifts as a speaker, makes her a  
difficult foe to encounter in debate.

### LETTER FROM OHIO STATE PRESIDENT.

To the Political Equality Clubs of Ohio:

Since the issue of our last Club Letter  
Elizabeth Coit, our Honorary President,  
has passed on. Gentle, charitable, and of  
a loving disposition, she endeared herself  
to the Ohio suffragists, and was thus able  
to accomplish a great deal for the prin-  
ciple in which she believed. She was  
loyal to her co-workers, and welcomed  
with joy all new and young converts. She  
was ever willing to consider matters of  
the Association, and advise according to  
her best judgment. She seldom missed a  
Convention, and often had a place on the  
programme. We are all better for having  
known her, and we reverence her memory.

As soon as the date of the State Con-  
vention is fixed, you will be informed.  
It is none too early now to begin to plan  
for that Convention, and it is hoped that  
every Club will send delegates. It is rec-  
ommended that each Club pay the ex-  
penses of at least one delegate. The State  
work for the coming year is to be an im-  
portant one, and to accomplish it all Clubs  
must render aid. This they can do to a  
great deal better advantage if they have  
delegates in the State Convention where  
plans will be discussed. Later some in-  
formation will be given you which will  
assure you that the Ohio Association is to  
grow steadily and to accomplish a great  
deal in the next few years, provided we  
are each willing to do our portion of the  
work.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL re-  
turned to Boston yesterday from her sum-  
mer's outing at Martha's Vineyard.

MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD, of Colo-  
rado, will address the convention of the  
Maine State Woman Suffrage Association  
next October. She will be glad to make  
engagements to speak in Massachusetts on  
her way back to New York. Individuals  
or societies can address her at No. 404  
Seventeenth Avenue, Denver, Col. It is a  
rare opportunity to secure a most inter-  
esting speaker.

MISS BELLE KEARNEY will begin next  
week a lecture campaign of three months,  
which will include North and South Da-  
kota, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Oklaho-  
ma, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas,  
and Mississippi. She hopes to reach her  
home at Flora, in the last-named State, by  
Christmas. Her summer rest of six  
weeks was spent in the delightful home of  
Mrs. Alice Peters, of Columbus, who, like  
her guest, is an ardent suffragist. Miss  
Kearney is a typical woman of the new  
South, combining domestic tastes, grace,  
and refinement with wide views and  
enlightened public spirit.



## MRS. MARTHA C. CALLANAN.

As we go to press we are shocked and saddened by the unexpected news of the decease of this dear friend and pioneer co-worker in the equal suffrage cause. For more than thirty years Mrs. Callanan has been a faithful and untiring advocate of the enfranchisement of women. She took part with Lucy Stone in the formation of the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869, and always gave that society her cordial support and cooperation, attending its annual meetings with unvarying punctuality, both in the Eastern cities and those of the middle West. After the union of the two national societies, she continued to cooperate with the National American W. S. A., and attended as a delegate the recent convention in Minneapolis, taking part in the Yellowstone Park excursion afterwards. Little did I think, as I shook hands with her at parting, that we should never meet at another suffrage convention.

Mrs. Callanan's beautiful home in Des Moines was always hospitably open to suffragists. How often my wife and I have been welcomed there! Largely at her own cost she established and maintained for many years *The Woman's Standard*, a monthly paper which concerned itself specially with the suffrage movement in Iowa. In cooperation with Mrs. Coggeshall, John and Margaret W. Campbell, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Narcissa T. Bemis, and other devoted friends of the movement, she has helped to keep the equal suffrage banner flying in the State of Iowa for an entire generation.

Her death was the result of an accident. On the 4th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Callanan drove to their farm in Dallas County, fifteen miles from Des Moines. On arrival, the coachman alighted and held the gate. Mr. Callanan, in tightening the lines, accidentally drew the horses to one side and the carriage tipped. Mrs. Callanan fell underneath her husband to the hard ground. Her arm was broken in three places and her hip injured. Until Friday afternoon of last week she seemed to be doing well. But a sudden collapse ended all. Mr. Callanan was less badly hurt, and returned to Des Moines last week.

Thus ended another of the beautiful and harmonious married lives characteristic of suffragists. The eminent business abilities of the husband were happily supplemented by a careful supervision of details upon the part of the wife, the result being wealth and social influence for both.

Beautiful Inglebrae has lost its mistress! The spacious and hospitable mansion, embosomed in primeval forest and lovely garden, will never again be placed by its kindly possessor at the disposal of the suffrage delegates, as it has been so often during the past quarter century. We, the pioneers, who still survive, who have known her so long and so well, understood her sterling virtues, and sympathize deeply with the lonely husband in his sad bereavement. The suffrage cause in Iowa has lost another of its most staunch and influential supporters. Mrs. Callanan will long be remembered and

honored as one of "the old guard that never surrenders."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN COLORADO.

Dr. Minnie C. T. Love, of Denver, at the Colorado Springs Woman's Congress, made the following interesting statement of facts.

Previous to 1881, when registration began according to the new law, only three or four women physicians had braved the wilds of the West. Dr. Avery, now in California, was probably the first woman to practice regular medicine in the territory, coming here early in the '70s. The first record I find of any mention of the existence of the then anomalous being known as the woman doctor, is in the minutes of the State Medical Society at its seventh annual meeting in 1877. Dr. Parker moved that a committee of two be appointed to report on the subject of the practice of medicine by females and their recognition by the medical profession of Colorado. This motion carried, but the committee was very non-committal in its report. In 1881, Drs. Mary Barker Bates, Root, Anderson, and Avery were admitted to membership in the Arapahoe County Medical Society. Dr. Eleanor Lawney has the distinction of having been the first woman to be graduated in the State by the Denver University in 1887. Probably the first public recognition of woman in medicine in the State was the appointment of Dr. Mary B. Bates to the staff of the Women's and Children's Hospital in 1885. Dr. Lawney served in 1889-90 on St. Luke's Hospital staff.

The decade just closed has witnessed the advancement of women in medicine to a fairly satisfactory degree. All of the medical schools of the State matriculate and graduate young women upon the same terms as young men.

## BIRTHPLACE OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 14, 1901.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

At last I have fulfilled the desire of my childish heart; I have visited the birthplace of the Stars and Stripes, being at once invited into the back parlor behind the shop, where our first president sat down and drew the design for the flag.

At first thought it would seem as if the Stars and Stripes had always been in existence; but in point of fact the *Mayflower* came sailing over here under a flag borrowed from King James of England; and it was a hundred years after that before America had a flag of her own. The colonists who settled our country, so we are told, set up a number of different banners to distinguish local divisions of territory, companies of troops, and so on; but the flag of Great Britain floated above all these. At the battle of Lexington the American soldiers did not have colors of their own to fight under; and at the battle of Bunker Hill, while there were several streamers of varied colors apportioned among the colonists, they had no distinctive flag of their own.

But the time for our national emblem

at last came! In June, 1776, General Washington, Robert Morris, and Hon. George Ross drew up a plan for a flag, and carried it to Mrs. Betsy Ross to be made. She lived at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., the very city where independence was declared.

Mrs. Ross carried on the business of upholstering; her husband was killed while guarding some military stores manufactured by his brother for the defense of the colonies, and she continued the business he followed.

It has been remarked, that to follow our flag from its birth until to-day would be to write a history which stands absolutely alone. So far as the red and white stripes are concerned, the first flag was similar to the flag of to-day, but instead of our forty-five stars placed in rows on the blue field in the corner, there were in those days but thirteen stars, as there were thirteen colonies, and these were arranged in a circle.

In his design for the flag General Washington had drawn six-pointed stars; but instead of that kind of a star, which was England's way of making it, Mrs. Ross thought the French five-pointed star preferable. After due consideration, our first president to be, agreed with her. He sat down in the back parlor behind the shop, where visitors are to-day being received, and drew the design over again in five-pointed stars, and a year later Congress formally adopted the flag officially as the flag of the United States. Mrs. Ross, having done her work so well, was made flag maker to the nation.

Three years ago, numerous attempts having been made to remove the house on Arch Street—this relic of the Revolution—to other cities, a number of patriotic gentlemen adopted a plan whereby this landmark, associated with one of the most memorable incidents of our early history, should be saved for future generations. Accordingly, the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association were formed, and the members are found wherever Americans dwell. By making it national in its scope, the pennies of the people, to the amount of \$25,000, have saved the old Flag House, and it will remain in Philadelphia, "where it rightfully belongs, there to be held in trust for the nation," and the fund for the national Memorial to Betsy Ross may now be started. Each member of the association has the distinction of being represented on the Roll of Honor, which will ever be kept in the Flag Room.

Admiral Dewey's name is among the rest. He was at sea, on board the Flagship *Olympia*, off the coast of Singapore, Asia, when he signified his intention to help save the old Flag House. To further show his appreciation he sent to the birthplace of the Stars and Stripes a remnant of the flag that was carried in the battle of Manila Bay. It has been framed, and now hangs on the wall to the left as you enter the back parlor behind the shop, which retains the same look and appearance it presented the day our first President sat down there, and drew the design for the flag which from the day of its creation to the present time has never been trailed in the dust.

GRETA BRYAR.



## THE HELPING HAND

In East Oakland, Cal., Mrs. F. M. Smith, a wealthy and generously disposed woman, has planned to help homeless girls by giving them home life and education. She has declared her intention of building ten cottages, each of which will accommodate ten girls and be in charge of a "house mother." The cottages will stand in a beautiful park, with trees, lawns and flower gardens about them. The inmates of each cottage will constitute a separate family, the older girls helping to care for the younger ones: All will attend the public schools as other girls do, and will have their own outside diversions and friendships. Meantime they will also have in the home a thorough training in housework. As they reach a suitable age, each will receive special education in whatever trade or field of work she may select—teaching, dressmaking, millinery, typewriting, art, or music,—so that when she leaves the home each girl will be equipped to earn her own living. One of the most attractive characteristics of the undertaking is the lack of institutional restraint and the large individual freedom which it permits.

A home for spinsters and widows will be founded in the near future in Evansville, Ill., if the wishes of the late Mrs. Fannie Carmody of that place are carried out. Mrs. Carmody was a successful dressmaker there, making a large amount of money in the business, and through careful investment she acquired a fortune. Her husband has been equally successful in his business, and as the couple had no children, Mrs. Carmody left her property to him, with the suggestion that he found a home according to her plans. It is thought that Mrs. Carmody's idea in endowing such an institution was born of her contact during her business career with so many maidens and widows, subjected to privations and suffering through lack of means or way to provide for themselves.

F. M. A.

## NEW YORK LETTER.

POINT O' WOODS, N. Y., AUG 20, 1901.

Editor Woman's Column:

There is the usual predominance of maidens among the young people here. As in all summers, the young men are in the cities toiling, while the girls are spending vacations from school or from the social duties of home in long weeks of rest.

I remember, years ago, the expression used by a quaint college professor when he was asked to describe a "party" at which he had been a guest. He said, "There was a decided predominance of the beautiful over the strong;" surely a delicate way of saying that there were more women than men present. It is so here, as among other holiday homes.

Last evening there was an entertainment at which I was asked to say a few words. In my brief remarks I made some allusion to the presence of so many of the youth of both sexes, and as I was to tell a story, I related the experience of the Rev. Charles Weld, as stated in the COLUMN. How, when he was requested by

the bridegroom, before a certain wedding, to be sure to use the word "obey" in the marriage service, he complied by causing the man to promise to "love, honor and obey" the bride, exacting of course the same vow from her. The little anecdote was received with mixed laughter and applause, but later, one lady, who is the mother of five marriageable daughters, remonstrated with me in some distress of mind, as she feared that if the girls listened to my ideas and became possessed of "views," they might not find it easy to win husbands. I endeavored to console her by pointing to the unquestionable fact that the women who have been gifted with the best intellects, and consequently have held "views," have, as a rule, been endowed with attractiveness, and that if they have not wedded it has not been because they had no admirers, but rather from their own fastidiousness. Recently I read an article on the belles of this country, and in each instance cited, the lady was not only handsome but also of unusual intellect. In most cases, despite the many opportunities they had to marry, they did not enter matrimony until late in the twenties. Some years ago a bright lady lecturer who had been twice married, told me that after an address on the rights of women, a pleasing lady already on the farther side of thirty, said to the speaker that she thoroughly believed in the ideas she had expressed; but, for her own part, she was afraid to say so publicly lest she should thus impair her matrimonial chances. As the lecturer was herself an example of the innocuousness of such beliefs, she smiled at the other's fears.

This entertainment was given to raise money to complete the payments on the Margaret Fuller Ossoli Memorial Pavilion. The condition for attendance, beside the admission fee, was that each person must either sing a song, tell a story, or appear as a book. Rev. Howard Johnston, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City, presided; and Dr. John Nicol, Miss Amy Howard and others sang, Miss Lindley read a paper, and there were some excellent choruses. Quite a respectable sum was raised, and as the full account of the expenses of the Memorial are now in, it will probably interest the friends to make a statement.

The bronze tablet cost \$200, and is paid for. The bills for the pavilion which have lately come are higher than was expected. It was supposed that the amount would be about \$300, as already stated in the COLUMN, and this we have in hand. But the full sum to be met is \$522. The structure is beautifully built, the roof, the floor and the ceiling all being most carefully constructed. The Improvement Society of this place, which consists entirely of women, undertook this work a year ago, and we are anxious to see it completed this summer. Throughout the United States there are surely many admirers of this eminent woman who will gladly assist if they understand that further money is needed. They are earnestly appealed to for help. In a few weeks the season here will close, and it will be a great gratification to all who have been interested in this effort to preserve the memory of Margaret Fuller, if the whole

sum can be raised and the Memorial stand free of debt.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

## JOSEPH COOK VS. BOSTON ART MUSEUM

The last blow struck by the late Dr. Joseph Cook, one of the best equipped all-around reformers this country has developed, was against the pagan nudities of the Boston Museum of Art, where numerous masculine statues, copied from dying Greece and Rome, are exhibited without even the fig leaf that is usually conceded to modesty, and are copied in the presence of visitors by art students of this city. One of these figures, even in Naples, is shown only in a gallery reserved from the gaze of women and children, by way of exhibiting "the depths of Satan" into which the heathen temples of Venus descended. Mr. Eben Bumstead, a local Christian citizenship leader, supported by Bishop Mallalieu and others have protested against the International Y. M. C. A. Jubilee Convention accepting an invitation to hold a reception for young men and their lady friends in such a place. The following letter, hitherto unpublished, came after the other protests had been published, and is now given, with the emphasis of his subsequent death, as the warning of a man of wide culture against "art for art's sake" that puts beauty above duty, which has been contemporaneous with the moral, physical and political decline of Babylon, Greece, Rome and France.

CLIFF SEAT, TICONDEROGA, N. Y.,  
JUNE 11, 1901.

Such a protest as your letter of June 8, just received emphatically calls for, I rejoice to join in supporting, and I have telegraphed accordingly. For several months I have been in a state of indignation on this topic and am glad to have a chance to express myself. It is a disgrace that such a protest needs to be made in the city of Boston, but it would be a greater disgrace not to make one.

Yours truly, JOSEPH COOK.

The Chicago Musical College, an institution more than a third of a century old, commenced in the '60s by offering one free scholarship, increasing the number from year to year as the institution grew, until for the coming season, beginning September 9, 37 free and 150 partial scholarships have been set aside by the Directors.

It is reported upon what seems to be good authority that all the town officials of Haddam, Kan., are women. They are: Mayor, Mrs. F. N. Vedder; councilmen, Mrs. George Foster, Mrs. J. M. Teague, Mrs. H. H. Ochiltree, Mrs. Elias Hawk, Mrs. W. H. Taylor; city clerk, Mrs. William Kennedy; police judge, Fannie Liebel.

At the Yates County (Ohio) W. C. T. U. Convention held at Keuka Park recently, the importance of taking advantage of every opportunity to exercise all voting privileges allowed women was urgently presented after business. Mrs. Lou W. Hollis, State organizer for Steuben County, was invited to the platform, and responded by an earnest plea for full suffrage for women. Her remarks were received with much applause.



### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ALABAMA CONVENTION.

The Alabama Constitutional Convention on the 9th inst. reconsidered its action of the day before, and rejected the words, "and women taxpayers." This miscarriage of justice was largely due to Judge Coleman, whose motion to amend and lay on table cut off debate, so that the friends of the measure had no chance to reply to a series of misstatements by Gov. Oates and others.

It is satisfactory to note that a majority of the members of the Convention have expressed themselves in favor of tax-paying woman suffrage, although not prepared to grant it at this time. Alabama women will not always remain politically in the status of idiots and lunatics, political inferiors of many of their former slaves. In the contrast between the speeches of friends and opponents, we find a positive assurance of ultimate victory.

### LETTER FROM JAPAN.

Editor Woman's Column:

OSAKA, JAPAN, JULY, 6, 1901.

I wish personally to thank you for the space you gave the article concerning the conditions I found at Honolulu. My soul was stirred, as it never had been before, and I say this after having visited almost every heathen country of earth and looking into the social conditions everywhere. You will never regret the space given, when you know that through the agitation of the press, in which you so kindly took part, the vile den is overthrown, and the stockade is a thing of the past.

Three hundred women have now at least the right to claim their own bodies as their own personal property, and withdraw from what became a State-fostered "industry." The officials of the territory, who are probably as corrupt a set of men as ever bartered public morals for a price, were not the movers in the reform, but were forced to action by orders from Washington. At any rate, you know that you have lent the influence of your paper to as righteous a cause as ever called for human aid.

I am studying social questions in Japan, and also the status of women. The past history of woman and her position is something wonderful. Many new laws have been recently enacted and there is a great stir on the woman question generally.

JESSIE ACKERMAN.

### MEMORIAL STATUE OF FRANCES WILLARD

The commission for Illinois' Memorial Statue to Frances E. Willard, to be placed in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., has been awarded to Helen F. Mears, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The Board of Commissioners have no hesitancy in inviting Miss Mears to undertake the work, she having submitted a sketch of her subject which proved her power to execute a portrait statue that will satisfactorily interpret in marble Frances E. Willard, a woman whose genius and unselfish philanthropy have forever endeared her not only to this, but to every nation. The refined womanliness, the nobility

and strength, the rare sweetness and simplicity, the intense yearning to help humanity, which characterized Frances E. Willard as educator, philanthropist and friend, have been marvellously brought out in Miss Mears' sketch, while as a portrait it has excelled the Commissioners' expectations.

### SAVING THE CHILDREN.

Through the efforts of Miss Ida Mackenzie the first vacation school in Malden, Mass., was opened this summer. Miss Mackenzie planned the school, persuaded a parish to donate the use of its vestry, and induced public-spirited people to give her money and materials for the undertaking. The results are so marked and beneficial that all Malden approves, and the assistance offered gives promise that by next summer two other schools will be added in distant parts of the city.

The St. Louis Transit Company has issued an order that, during the period of excessive heat, children 10 years of age or under, and one member of the family, whose parents were unable to pay transportation, will be permitted to ride free on the cars of the company to the various parks, on presentation to the conductor of a doctor's certificate, certifying that in his judgment they would be benefited by an outing.

District libraries for children do good work wherever located. The New York Times says that a branch of the Brooklyn Library was opened recently on Smith St., a populous location, that takes in some of the poorer parts of the city. There hosts of children in the neighborhood thronged the library the moment it was opened, and they are delighted to take books. The library occupies a large corner room, which was at one time a shop, and into this the children flock in crowds. One morning there were over 300 there, and at times every book from the children's shelves is out.

F. M. A.

### KEEP THE BABY.

The letter of Lillian Freeman Clarke in your paper of July 27 meets with a warm response in my heart, and moves me to send the story of a case in point.

When I lived in New Jersey, a Swedish girl worked for me, whose sister, an unmarried mother, was wet nurse in a neighboring family. Her own child was boarded at a farm-house about two miles out. The mother and the sister who lived with me went often to visit the child, carrying him clothing, toys, etc.

I was a member of the New Jersey Children's Home Society, and the woman in whose employ the mother was, asked me to try to find a home for the child, but I was not willing to do so.

When the child was about three years old the mother was married to a man who knew all the circumstances. Through the sister I heard from them occasionally, and always that "her husband thinks everything of the boy." The last thing I heard was that another child had been born to the once unhappy mother, and that her husband said he did not know

any difference in his feeling towards the two children.

It is not to be supposed that every case of unmarried motherhood would turn out as well as this, even if the mother keeps the child, but from what I know of this girl it is easy for me to believe that without the tiny hands holding her back, she would have walked in more dangerous paths. To my mind the saving grace of motherhood can hardly be over-estimated.

CELIA B. WHITEHEAD.

Denver, Col., Aug. 15, 1901.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA is making the grandmother fashionable in London. It is reported that on her daily drive she usually has one of her grandchildren with her, and now the fashionable English dames are lavishing attentions on the little ones.

MISS IMOGEN WALLACK, an American woman, who has studied in Paris for a year, passed the examination for a pharmacist, and has just opened up a large drug store in that city. The establishment is sumptuously fitted in modern style. Six male assistants are kept busy, Miss Wallack having met with instantaneous success.

MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT, of London, Eng., has been speaking at numerous Chautauquas and summer assemblies, going as far west as Lincoln, Neb. During the last two months she has travelled over 20,000 miles and has not missed an appointment. In July, Miss Laura Ormiston Chant, walking in the footsteps of her mother, addressed a great audience in London's Crystal Palace, on the theme of "Amusements and Intoxicants."

MRS. MARION A. MCBRIDE, of Arlington, Mass., whose efforts are unremitting for the promotion of domestic science principles and methods, has been presented, by Mrs. John T. Patrick, of the Seaboard Air Line, with a tract of land at Pine Bluff, N. C., to be used for the erection of a W. C. T. U. home for tired workers, and for women who want to put up Southern fruits for Northern markets. Mrs. McBride will have the Home bear the name of Mary A. Livermore, who has inspired the best work in all women whose lives she has touched.

MISS MINNIE J. REYNOLDS, of Colorado, has done almost the entire work of the Travelling Library Committee since its formation. During the first year it was in her charge, as secretary of the committee, (the chairman living at a distance from Denver) and during the past year as chairman Miss Reynolds made the motion in the Federation meeting to start the Travelling Libraries, and was responsible for the movement by which was secured the appropriation for the Denver district libraries. She was a member of the committee from the Woman's Club which secured the first appropriation for the State library, back in the early days of suffrage. It gives us pleasure to state these facts, because nearly everything that has been written about this work in the Denver press Miss Reynolds has written herself. She has time and again given full credit to everyone else connected with the work, but has never mentioned her own connection with it.